

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 30th November, 1874.

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POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

The *Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette* of the 20th November quotes the *Star of India*, which paper recommends that in each District Court there shall be one European and one Native officer to try cases in consultation with each other, and says that if Government would consider the great advantages which would probably result from such an arrangement, it would adopt the recommendation. The editor remarks—"It is clear that some of our European officials, partly from want of a proper knowledge of the language, and partly from a want of experience in the customs of the country, frequently fail to administer strict justice, or perhaps from a feeling of pride they knowingly cause pain and grief; but all this would be avoided if the above suggestion was carried out, and cases were to be heard by two officials, as one would sometimes have to refer to the other before passing judgment, and a mutual friendship would thus be established between them. We have great hopes that if this suggestion reaches the ears of the Viceroy, he will pay due regard to it, and thus encourage and increase a proper understanding and mutual good feeling between the two nations."

The *Hindú Prakásh* of the same date complains of the want of proper sanitary arrangements in the city of Ludhi-ana. The writer says that things cannot be worse than they are; that it is a common thing to see complaints published of the unsatisfactory working of Municipalities; but he cannot understand what prevents the authorities from adopting measures for the removal of these evils.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 21st November quotes the letter of a correspondent at Agra to the effect that on the 7th November, during broad daylight, a burglary was committed in Mohala Kinári Bazar, and about a thousand rupees in hard cash was taken from the shop of a cloth merchant. It is added that the measures adopted by the police to discover the thieves were very lax.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* of the 21st November alludes to the perpetration of an extensive robbery at Gorakhpur. Property to the value of five thousand rupees is said to have been carried off by thieves from Fyzabad. The police have captured two of them, and five more have been arrested by a zemindar on the Azamgarh Road. The police had previously obtained some information concerning the intention of the robbers, and were consequently prepared for them. The Inspector of police was wounded in three places during the attempt to capture the thieves.

The *Táj-ul-Akhbár* of the 24th November publishes a long article, in which, after awarding praise to Government for the many benefits the people of Hindustán enjoy under its rule, in the general improvements it has introduced, it points out one great evil which is allowed to continue. The writer alludes to the condition of prostitutes in Hindustán, and recommends :—

- (1.) That the dwelling places of this class should be confined to one particular part of the city or town, and that they should be forced to keep to that part, and not be permitted to come in contact with respectable women.

(2.) Though Government has established a department for the examination of such persons, the evils which rendered it necessary have not been removed. Something ought to be done to eradicate disease from men also, which would in some measure remedy the evil.

(3.) It would be well to enquire also into the health of men, and only those who are single should be allowed to visit such women.

(4.) It has never been deemed worth while to ascertain why prostitutes never bear children. We cannot vouch for the fact, but we are of opinion that they must resort to some preventive means, because all women are not barren. Such a crime is as serious as that of converting men into eunuchs, which is considered worthy of notice on the part of Government.

The *Roznámcha* of the 14th November mentions that at a meeting at Partábgarh Mir Ikbál Ali spoke as follows:—  
“It is a source of deep regret to me that the amount of freedom enjoyed by other subjects of the Queen should not be extended to Her subjects in Oudh. And I can truly say that this is all due to our own want of union.” Upon this the Vice-President of the meeting, one Mír Jáwed Husain Sahib, declared that this freedom would not be gained by unity alone, but that until they acquired the full attainment of that knowledge which is now so much needed, concerning the proper administration of their country, and which the State encourages in every way, they would never be able to cope with, or even be sharers in, the Government of India.

The same paper of the 16th November quotes a correspondent to the effect that during the last few days two persons in the disguise of religious mendicants have appeared in the pargana of Partábgarh and put up at the house of Raja Rámpál Singh. On the 7th of the month, about 3 A.M., one of

them awoke from sleep, and in a state of excitement seized a sword belonging to one of the Raja's servants, and drawing it, called out *illallah* and proceeded as far as Makundraiganj, where he sat down at the Masjid of Shaikh Ata Ullah (vakil) and kept talking loudly. One of the vakil's servants was sent to enquire who he was, upon which he struck the man on the head, and also another man, and then cut his own throat. The body was taken to the hospital, where an investigation took place.

The *Vidyá Vilás* of the 16th November mentions that in the town of Sáhiwál, in the Sháhpur district, a woman has been appointed as *dák peon* on a salary of Rs. 6-8 per mensem. Upon this the editor remarks, "never until now has such a thing been known for the appointment of peon to be given to a female. We cannot understand the grounds upon which the Postal authorities have made this appointment, the woman being illiterate; but the correspondent writes that she is very intelligent and has never failed to distribute the letters as she has been ordered to do."

It is also stated in the same paper that in the town of Rewári the house of the Deputy Postmaster was robbed of Rs. 3,700. The police are searching for the thieves, but as yet there is no clue to them or the property.

The *Agra Akhbár* of the 20th November discourses upon municipal matters at that station. The writer says, that when he reflects on this subject and gives vent to his feelings, there is a more appropriate name suggested for "municipal committee," which is "chungi;" but that then a feeling of dread comes over people generally at the word, as there was during the rebellion at the name of Nana Rao. "And the comparison does not end here, for now that the time has come when retribution marks this rebel as its victim, so we hope that the time is near at hand when some just official will put a stop to the oppression practised by this body of men (the Municipal Committee). The real object for which the Committee was

instituted was for the general good ; that people might benefit by the good advice and arrangements made by the members, and the authorities be kept well informed of all that was going on ; but experience has proved that the Committee cannot work up to that standard of disinterestedness required, for many members who form part of it are ignorant and unenlightened men, who have not the ability to discuss those subjects which might tend to improve the condition of the people. These men have been taken from the mass, and upon some trifling display of work done, made members without the slightest regard to, or enquiry into, their fitness for the work they are required to do ; and if the truth is told, it will be found that the municipal hall is filled, like a store-house, with all sorts of grain, both good and bad. But seriously, the ill favour with which these Committees are generally viewed is due alone to its members ; for instance, suppose the Committee has resolved to increase the tax, say, on sugar ; a retailer of sugar happens to be one of the members present when the resolution is proposed ; he returns home, gets up a petition with some hundred names to it, and has it presented the next day to the Committee. And as it is customary to submit to Government all papers connected with any new resolution, this petition is forwarded ; and the Government, finding so many names against the levying of the tax, at once signifies its disapproval of it. In this way all such matters are settled, until the Committee becomes needy. It is plain that a department with an annual expenditure of from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 90,000 cannot manage with Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 per annum. Moreover the arrangements are faulty and excessive wages are given to employés. We now hear that two new taxes are about to be levied,—one on houses, the other on wheels. The first is bad in every way, and will, if enforced, result in the desertion of whole mohallas, as poor people will not be able to bear the additional burden. We trust Government will not sanction so unjust a tax. The wheel tax may be very well in times of necessity, but only those who keep carriages should be taxed.

Those who hire out carriages and *ikkas* as a means of livelihood should be exempted."

The same paper offers some remarks upon the Yarkand Mission. The writer says that—"the Resident, Captain Shaw, is advancing into Yarkand, and the news is that he will reach that place in safety. As he advances the Khan's hospitality daily increases, and his Amírs have gone to receive him." The editor adds—"after an age the Government has in some measure conceived the idea of such an undertaking; if it had shown this ambition in the first instance, the Russians would not have trod on that soil."

The *Kárnamá* of the 23rd November, in the "summary of Lucknow news," publishes the following:—

"It is said that good deeds produce good ends;" but now a day's truth only brings evil down upon one's head. A respectable zemindár of a certain village, who was much distressed by being overtaxed by the settlement rule, hearing that the local Government had ordered a second investigation of those villages which appeared to be taxed in excess, applied for a reduction in his own. The district officer ordered an enquiry into the case through the tahsildar, and it was shown that he paid Rs. 900 to Government out of an annual income of Rs. 1,200, leaving Rs. 300, which was devoted to the expenses of the village; so that he had nothing for himself. The district officer sent up the report and papers connected with the enquiry to the chief officer, who enquired how the man had up to that time paid. The reply was, "by instalments and without any opposition;" and the result was, "case dismissed" and an order to the following effect:—"When the *málguzárí* is so readily paid, what necessity is there for a reduction in the Government revenue?" The writer adds—"Then this zemindar, who had never offered any opposition or refused to pay, remained silent, and still pays what he can so ill afford by borrowing. It will not be surprising when this

becomes known that those who have hitherto paid well will now refuse to do so”.

The *Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind* of the 21st December, in its local news column, brings forward the case of a professional beggar, in the hope that a much needed reform may be effected in regard to this class of men and women, who go about causing much annoyance to the public. On the 14th November one of these beggars, who lived in a shop in the Imámbara of Mir Bákar, merchant, fell seriously ill, and the police had to convey him to the hospital. The doctor and others enquired if he had anything in the world, and he replied that all he possessed would be found in a chest where he lived. A search was instituted, and it was discovered that he possessed 100 gold mohurs, two bundles of clothes, and seven bank notes of Rs. 10 each, besides some loose cash, all of which was sent to him at the hospital.

The *Gwalior Gazette* of the 22nd November, under the heading “Fyzabad,” mentions that during the late Deváli festival a wealthy Hindu is reported to have lost by gambling some Rs. 20,000 in one night.

The same paper alludes thus to the purchase of elephants by Government—بے فائدہ سرکار کا سودا نہیں ہوتا—and proceeds to say that the Government of India has ordered the Commissariat Department to despatch an experienced officer to the Sonepore Fair to purchase elephants up to Rs. 50,000.

The *Matla-i-Núr* of the 24th November, under the heading “Gorakhpur,” notices that the district officer is just now instituting a searching enquiry into the working of the Chungi of that place, and that Sheo Ghulam Singh, the officer of that department, has been suspended for embezzlement. The enquiry is progressing ; the amount of the defalcation is said to be very considerable, but a clue to the missing sums of money is said to be forthcoming. A Muharrir of Chungi has for the same crime been already punished.

The *Urdu Akhbar* of the same date, in an editorial article, points out the danger of allowing herds of buffaloes and cows to be located within the walls of the city of Dehli. The writer says that, independent of the great inconvenience caused by these animals straggling all over the roads and narrow thoroughfares, scarcely a day passes without some one being injured by them. He adds that this grievance is of long standing, and has been frequently represented to the authorities of Dehli, but that the people (servants) about the Courts being Hindus, take care that it does not reach the ears of the Magistrate. The writer recommends that all such herds of cattle be kept outside the city, and he cannot understand why no notice is taken of this, complaint of which has so frequently been made.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 25th November complains of the treatment respectable men are subjected to from those in authority over them. The writer asks—"Can it be said that such is not a just complaint against some of the Hákims? Do they not use such words as *gadda*, *nalaik*, *badmash*, *ullu*, &c., constantly? and do they not in their rage order people out of Court? Do they not give such abuse (*gáli*) as often deters people from bringing forward their cases? We ask Government to issue a circular order which will remedy this great evil."

The *Nasim-i-Jaunpur* of the 24th November publishes the following under the heading "Lucknow :"—"It is stated that some 500 banyas have petitioned the Chief Commissioner to abolish the practice of killing dogs in the town, giving as a reason that they, the banyas, keep them to watch their property at night." The editor remarks—"It is quite clear from this that dogs kept as guardians of property are much more useful than the police, over whom sleep often works as a charm."

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* of the 26th November brings to the notice of Government the manner in which the subordinate

officers of the Commissariat Department, *gumashtas*, contractors, &c., &c., make away with Government money. The writer says that many of them make four annas, and even more, on every rupee, while *gumashtas* have many other opportunities of plundering Government, especially in contracts for meat and bread, where money to a large amount is expended. He further asserts that these people are in the habit of purchasing cattle at a much lower rate than they charge Government, taking false receipts ; and the same system of dishonesty prevails with the baker, in the rum godown, and in fact in all the several branches of the Department. As a remedy for this, and as a means of discovering the delinquents, the writer recommends that, in the first instance, an advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, and notices posted wherever there are Commissariat Offices, should be published, to the effect that all who can give information concerning any such fraudulent proceedings in the Department, and can furnish proofs of the same, may secretly bring it before any officer appointed by Government to enquire into the matter at the head-quarters office ; and when a real clue is obtained the whole proceedings should be handed up to Government to be dealt with as may seem fit. The writer concludes by stating that the true state of things in this Department cannot be ascertained from the long and cumbrous forms furnished by Government for the purpose. The general plundering, embezzlement, and mismanagement of this Department is a flaw in the good administration of Government, while it at the same time adds a heavy burden, and is the main cause of the necessity for heavy taxations.

The *Benares Akhbár* of the same date publishes an editorial in which the writer condemns the custom, said to prevail among Civil Officers, of taking candidates for employment with them when they are transferred from one station to another. The writer instances the appointment of Mr. Brodhurst, late Collector of Benares, to the Judgeship of Allahabad, and the departure of Mr. Shakspeare, Commissioner of the Benares

Division, to England, as in both instances the changes complained of occurred to the great disappointment of the candidates among the Benares people. He concludes as follows:—  
 “When it was found that the Chief Justice and Lord Mayo had been murdered by Muhammadans, all the officers in authority were seized with a sudden determination to dismiss all Hindús and engage Muhammadans in their offices, but now-a-days the great cause of complaint is what we have above stated.”

#### POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Panjábi Akhbár* of the 21st November, in the summary of news, alludes to a rumour current to the effect that when the Nawáb of Kotah was about to start on his tour through the parganas, the Názim, the Tahsildar, and others of his officials sent in their resignations. It is also hinted that in the Civil Courts there is a considerable amount of bribery going on.

Alluding to Cabul affairs, the same paper says—“Between Sardár Muhammad Yákúb Khán and the Amír Sher Alí Khán no doubt peace will be restored. In Cabul much hospitality and sympathy are being shown to the former, and he was well received. It has not yet been made known how this peaceful state of things was brought about, but there is no doubt that Government has interested itself in the peace-making, and in the reason of it something else appears. The Sardár Yákúb Khán has not yet been proclaimed heir-apparent.”

The palace of the King of Burmah is said to resemble a huge workshop more than anything else, where some 2,000 men are employed in the manufacture of cannons and muskets. The King has an idea that the day will come when the English Government will fall, and he will be able to effect his chief desire, the conquering of his country.

It is said that the State of Naunagar, in Kattiáwár, is, like that place and others in the neighbourhood, in great pecuniary difficulties. The Chief of Naunagar is so involved

that he cannot obtain credit, even on the promise to pay double or treble, and the pay of the servants of the State is greatly in arrears. The Commission is busy fining people without any just cause, and some of the old servants of the State are being discharged, while their places are being filled by new men on smaller pay.

Under the heading "Baroda" appears the following:—  
 "It is said that the Maharaja has lately informed Government that if it is desirous of preserving friendly relations with the State the Resident must be removed." The editor remarks—  
 "Up to this nothing more is known."

( COMMERCIAL. )

*Railways.*

The *Roznámcha* of the 14th November reports that on the 10th idem, through the negligence of the chaukidar, the gate near Husainganj, near the Ganges Canal, was found to be closed. On the arrival of the train, the first gateway luckily opened in consequence of the shaking caused by the train, but the closed one was smashed to splinters. The chaukidar was not to be found.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of the 21st November publishes the complaint of a correspondent who says that a friend of his lately went from Meerut to Moradabad. The Meerut station people allowed him and four others to proceed unmolested, as they had but 20 seers of luggage between them; but on arrival at Moradabad their property was again weighed and money paid in excess, although it was five seers less than the weight allowed, and other travellers were similarly treated. The writer concludes by begging Government to interfere in this matter, and to call the Railway people to account for it.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report:—

| No. | NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.                       | LANGUAGE.       | LOCALITY.     | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.     | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1   | Mangal Samāchār,                           | Urdū and Hindī, | Beswān,       | Monthly,        | July 1st  | 1874. 24th       |
| 2   | Ditto,                                     | Ditto,          | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | Novr. 1st | 24th             |
| 3   | Tahzīb-ul-Akhbār,                          | Urdū,           | Aligarh,      | Not fixed,      | " 12th    | 24th             |
| 4   | Benares Akhbār,                            | Hindī,          | Benares,      | Weekly,         | " 19th    | 24th             |
| 5   | Muir Gazette,                              | Urdū,           | Meerut,       | Ditto,          | " 20th    | 24th             |
| 6   | Rājputāna Social Science Congress Gazette. | Ditto,          | Jaipur,       | Ditto,          | " 20th    | 24th             |
| 7   | Hindī Prākāśh,                             | Ditto,          | Amritsar,     | Ditto,          | " 20th    | 24th             |
| 8   | Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb,                 | Ditto,          | Lahore,       | Ditto,          | " 20th    | 24th             |
| 9   | Koh-i-Nūr,                                 | Ditto,          | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | " 21st    | 24th             |
| 10  | Panjābī Akhbār,                            | Ditto,          | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | " 21st    | 24th             |
| 11  | Tāj-ul-Akhbār,                             | Ditto,          | Lucknow,      | Tri-weekly,     | " 22nd    | 24th             |
| 12  | Roznāma,                                   | Ditto,          | Ditto,        | Daily,          | " 14th    | 25th             |
| 13  | Ditto,                                     | Ditto,          | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | " 16th    | 25th             |
| 14  | Vidya Vilās,                               | Ditto,          | Jammū,        | Weekly,         | " 16th    | 25th             |
| 15  | Roznāma,                                   | Ditto,          | Lucknow,      | Daily,          | " 17th    | 25th             |
| 16  | Ditto,                                     | Ditto,          | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | " 18th    | 25th             |
| 17  | Agra Akhbār,                               | Ditto,          | Agra,         | Tri-monthly,    | " 20th    | 25th             |
| 18  | Oudh Akhbār,                               | Ditto,          | Lucknow,      | Bi-weekly,      | " 24th    | 25th             |
| 19  | Mufid-i-'Am,                               | Ditto,          | Agra,         | Bi-monthly,     | " 15th    | 26th             |
| 20  | Mārwar Gazette,                            | Urdū and Hindī, | Jodhpur,      | Weekly,         | " 16th    | 26th             |
| 21  | Anjuman Akhbār,                            | Urdū,           | Shāhjahanpur, | Ditto,          | " 23rd    | 26th             |
| 22  | Vritt D'ārā,                               | Marāthī,        | Dhār,         | Ditto,          | " 23rd    | 26th             |
| 23  | Kārnāmah,                                  | Urdū,           | Lucknow,      | Ditto,          | " 23rd    | 26th             |
| 24  | Dabdaba-i-Sikandrī,                        | Ditto,          | Rampur,       | Ditto,          | " 23rd    | 26th             |
| 25  | Shola-i-Tūr,                               | Ditto,          | Cawnpore,     | Weekly,         | " 24th    | 26th             |
| 26  | Saiyid-ul-Akhbār,                          | Ditto,          | Dehli,        | Tri-monthly,    | " 20th    | 27th             |
| 27  | Rohilkhand Akhbār,                         | Ditto,          | Moradabad,    | Bi-weekly,      | " 21st    | 27th             |

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|----|--------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------|-------|----------|------|
| 28 | Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Hind, | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Lucknow,    | ... | Weekly,      | ...   | 21st     | 27th |
| 29 | Gwalior Gazette,         | ... | Urdū and English, | ... | Gwalior,    | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 22nd     | 27th |
| 30 | Patāla Akhbār,           | ... | Urdū,             | ... | Patāla,     | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 23rd     | 27th |
| 31 | Matla-i-Nūr,             | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Cawnpore,   | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 24th     | 27th |
| 32 | Tāj-ul-Akhbār,           | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Lucknow,    | ... | Tri-weekly,  | ...   | 24th     | 27th |
| 33 | Lawrence Gazette,        | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Meerut,     | ... | Weekly,      | ...   | 24th     | 27th |
| 34 | Khair Khwāh-i-'Alam,     | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Dehli,      | ... | Tri-monthly, | ...   | 25th     | 27th |
| 35 | Nūyir-i-Akhbār,          | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Bijnor,     | ... | Weekly,      | Octr. | 29th     | 28th |
| 36 | Ditto,                   | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Ditto,       | Novr. | 5th      | 28th |
| 37 | Khurshid-i-Jahāntāb,     | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Agra,       | ... | Bi-monthly,  | ...   | 15th     | 28th |
| 38 | Nasīm-i-Jaunpur,         | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Jaunpur,    | ... | Weekly,      | ...   | 17th     | 28th |
| 39 | Muhibb-i-Hind,           | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Meerut,     | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 3rd week | 28th |
| 40 | Akmal-ul-Akhbār,         | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Dehli,      | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 22nd     | 28th |
| 41 | Urdū Akhbār,             | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 24th     | 28th |
| 42 | Naf'-ul-Azīm,            | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Lahore,     | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 24th     | 28th |
| 43 | Vakil-i-Hindustān,       | ... | Arabic,           | ... | Amritsar,   | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 25th     | 28th |
| 44 | Nūr Afshān,              | ... | Urdū,             | ... | Ludhiāna,   | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 26th     | 28th |
| 45 | Oudh Akhbār,             | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Lucknow,    | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ...   | 27th     | 28th |
| 46 | Hadī-i-Hakikat,          | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Lahore,     | ... | Bi-monthly,  | ...   | 1st half | 28th |
| 47 | Sādik-ul-Akhbār,         | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Bhāwalpur,  | ... | Weekly,      | ...   | 23rd     | 30th |
| 48 | Nasīm-i-Jaunpur,         | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Jaunpur,    | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 24th     | 30th |
| 49 | Khair Khwāh-i-Panjāb,    | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Gujranwāla, | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 24th     | 30th |
| 50 | Rifāh-i-'Am,             | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Siālkot,    | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 24th     | 30th |
| 51 | Najm-ul-Akhbār,          | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Meerut,     | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 24th     | 30th |
| 52 | Akhbār-i-'Am,            | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Lahore,     | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 25th     | 30th |
| 53 | Rohilkhand Akhbār,       | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Moradabad,  | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ...   | 25th     | 30th |
| 54 | Mālwa Akhbār,            | ... | Marāthi,          | ... | Indaur,     | ... | Weekly,      | ...   | 25th     | 30th |
| 55 | Benares Akhbār,          | ... | Hindī,            | ... | Benares,    | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 26th     | 30th |
| 56 | Tāj-ul-Akhbār,           | ... | Urdū,             | ... | Lucknow,    | ... | Tri-weekly,  | ...   | 26th     | 30th |
| 57 | Akhbār-i-'Alam,          | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Meerut,     | ... | Weekly,      | ...   | 26th     | 30th |
| 58 | Meerut Gazette,          | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Ditto,      | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 28th     | 30th |
| 59 | Urdū Dehli Gazette,      | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Agra,       | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 28th     | 30th |
| 60 | Nūr-ul-Anwār,            | ... | Ditto,            | ... | Cawnpore,   | ... | Ditto,       | ...   | 28th     | 30th |

ALLAHABAD : }  
The 5th December, 1874. }

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Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

